

**PAYMASTER IS DEAD FROM BANDIT'S SHOT**

**Men Who Stole \$6,000 Still Sought, Though Motor Number Is Known.**

**ROB BATT IN CRIME CASES**

**Suspect in \$20,000 Bond Theft in Chicago Is Arrested After Gun Battle.**

Carlos Guenther, aged 40, cashier of the Manhattan Brass Works, at 332 East Twenty-eighth street, who was shot down without warning near the company offices last Saturday, the bullet passing below the heart, died last night in Bellevue Hospital.

The police were supplied with the number of the automobile in which the five bandits in the party escaped with the \$6,000 payroll, but so far have made no arrests. Guenther was returning to the offices from a bank when the bandits left an automobile and ran up to him. They pushed his bodyguard, Richard Schmenke aside, and fired.

Guenther dropped, and Schmenke was overpowered while the bandits seized the bag containing the money and got away in the automobile. Guenther lived at 32 Van Cortlandt Park avenue, Yonkers.

Heavy ball was demanded yesterday by the courts in crime cases. The chief examples were bonds of \$25,000 required of three Italians charged with robbery of an \$20,000 restaurant, and \$10,000 bond each by Opal Mack, age 18 and pretty, and John Peddy, 32, who were said to be pals in a "bigger game."

There was a brief revolver battle in West Ninety-seventh street to Amsterdam avenue when Charles Rosenberg, attached to Inspector Coughlin's staff, pursued Louis Harris, suspected with Robert Duval, who was also arrested, of the theft of Liberty bonds valued at \$20,000 from the Farmers National Bank in Chicago.

Rosenberg had ingratiated himself into the confidence of the two men, it was said, and brought Detective Isaac Meinhelm, whom he presented as a banker, Meinhelm and Rosenberg went to a furnished room in West Ninety-seventh street, and there, it was charged, Harris and Duval produced all the bonds sought, but as they were handed to Meinhelm, who had agreed to buy them, Harris rushed out of the room, and, gaining the street, headed for Amsterdam avenue. He was halted by shots from Rosenberg's revolver. The men were locked up at Police Headquarters, and the numbers of the bonds have been sent to Chicago.

Opal Mack said she lived at 251 West Twenty-first street. George Watt of 645 Manhattan avenue, The Bronx, said the girl asked him to escort her home because she feared trouble, and at the doorway John Peddy rushed up and robbed him of \$65, declaring that this would "fix" Watt's attentions to the girl. Peddy and the girl were held for examination in Jefferson Market court.

John Viviano, a barber, of 2058 Second avenue, Joseph Valenti, of the same address, and Giuseppe Melema, of 141 East 104th street, were arrested charged with holding up the restaurant of Ricco Anselmi, 309 East 106th street, and obtaining \$2,000. They were arraigned in Harlem court and held for the Grand Jury.

**BOYS FACE ROBBERY CHARGE.**

**Judge Blames Parents and Wants 10 o'Clock Curfew.**

Among the fifty-four individuals against whom indictments were returned yesterday by the Grand Jury in Brooklyn were a number of young men and boys charged with robbery.

"In former times hardened criminals would plead to the crime of robbery before the bar," remarked County Judge McMahon. "Now we are getting young boys on the same charge. The fault lies in the lack of religious and parental instruction. I would propose that the Legislature enact a law whereby parents will be held responsible for keeping their children off the streets after ten o'clock at night."

**500 MILE RAT WALL ABOUT CITY GIVEN UP**

**Not Enough Concrete to Build It, Says Copeland.**

The Department of Health has abandoned its idea of compelling owners of property within 500 feet of the city's water front to build concrete walls to all basements as a means of keeping out of the city plague carrying rats brought in by ships. The change of attitude became known yesterday when Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Health, appeared before the Board of Standards and Appeals at a public hearing on the proposed amendment to the building code and offered a substitute and milder amendment.

Dr. Copeland said he had concluded there is not enough of concrete available for the project and the expense of building what would amount virtually to a wall along the city's five hundred miles of water front would be too great a burden on the property owners. Both the Department of Health and the Board of Standards and Appeals had received protests against the original proposal.

Dr. Copeland's substitute provides for ratproofing regulations only for new construction and will not affect present buildings. The use of screen wire is made imperative, but the use of impervious material other than concrete is left optional with the builder.

**RESENT FAVORING VETERANS.**

**Firemen and Policemen to Fight Martin's Bill.**

Preference to service men in civil service appointments will be contested by the Uniformed Firemen's Association and the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, it was announced yesterday. The stand was caused by the introduction by Assemblyman Martin of a bill to give first choice to overseas veterans in filling public offices appointed from the State civil service list.

Joseph J. O'Reilly, speaking for both organizations, said that the police and firemen were ordered at pain of dishonorable discharge to remain at their posts during the war and were required to sign a claim for exemption from military duty.

**INCOME TAX REMINDER.**

A reminder of the State income tax, which has become due again with the arrival of a new year, was issued yesterday by Mark Graves, director of the State Income Tax Bureau, speaking to the Real Estate Board of New York at 27 Broadway. The rate is 1 per cent of the first \$1,000 above exemptions, 2 per cent of the next \$40,000 and 3 per cent on \$50,000 or more.

The limit for filing returns has been extended from March 15 to April 15 because of the Federal taxes, due March 15, which, Mr. Graves said, undoubtedly would be appreciated by the taxpayers.

**WOMAN SCULPTOR BRINGS SUFFRAGE MEMORIAL HOME**

**Miss Adelaide Johnson's Cherished Creation, After Eight Months of Labor Trouble in Italy, Soon to Be Unveiled.**

Miss Adelaide Johnson, American sculptor, arrived yesterday from Genoa by the Transatlantica Italiana liner Dante Alighieri with the completed woman suffrage memorial that will be unveiled in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington on February 15. Miss Johnson was greeted at the pier by Mrs. Sinclair Thompson, Miss Hazel McKays, Mrs. Robert Adamson, wife of the former Fire Commissioner, and Mrs. John J. White, and taken to the Hotel Martha Washington. She has been working for eight months on the monument, which is of marble and weighs seven and a half tons. She said she had no complaint to make of her assistants in carving the busts of the great suffragists Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan

R. Anthony, but she had a hard time persuading the Italian workmen to help her get the finished marble to the pier. Miss Johnson's friends told her she would never be able to get the monument started because of labor conditions in Italy, but she personally interested them and they worked enthusiastically when they learned what the memorial was for and where it was going. At Genoa she had to get the crates containing the marble aboard the Dante Alighieri on New Year's Day. Everybody had sworn off work, but by entreaty and otherwise she got enough longshoremen to help a gallant ship's crew stow the monument into the hold. And she will stick around the ship, at the foot of Beach street, until she sees her cherished creation swung out on the pier and put aboard a train for Washington.

**MRS. LIVINGSTON LET 'HENRY' HAVE \$20,000**

**Merchant Submits Wife's Letters in Divorce Suits.**

Harry Livingston, owner of a chain of merchandise stores, who is being sued for divorce and is suing for divorce, introduced in evidence yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Whitaker copies of letters which he said had passed between Mrs. Mamie W. Livingston, his wife, and one Henry Hunter.

Mrs. Livingston names a Miss Arnold, formerly a nurse, in her suit. In his counter claim Mr. Livingston names Hunter and others, asserting his wife made them many presents of money and jewelry. Mrs. Livingston, while denying wrongdoing, admitted that she had allowed Hunter to have about \$50,000, explaining she gave it to him to invest in a theatrical enterprise. The trial will be continued Monday.

**IMPERATOR TAKES 1,200; VINCENT ASTOR ABOARD**

**Bishop Brent Leaves to Lecture in Scotland.**

The Cunarder Emperor, which sailed yesterday for Cherbourg and Southampton, was held up several hours to finish the task of putting 7,600 tons of coal in her bunkers.

She carried 1,200 passengers, including 450 in the first cabin, among whom are Vincent Astor, who will be away six weeks, spending most of his time at St. Moritz, Switzerland; the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, Episcopal Bishop of Western New York, who will lecture in Scotland; Mrs. William Hayward, wife of Col. Hayward and formerly Mrs. Morton F. Plant, who was accompanied by her son, Philip Morton Plant; Samuel Brill, Bertram G. Work, Frederick G. Latham, Edward J. Nally, Claude G. Johnson, Col. and Mrs. Francis E. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Swope and Dr. E. F. Alexanderson.

**JUDGE HALES OWNER OF COLD COURT ROOM**

**Frothingham Takes Day Off to Prosecute Him.**

Magistrate Edgar V. Frothingham will take a day off from the bench and appear in Washington Heights Court against Arthur F. Koelble of 158 West 172d street, owner of the building at 1130 St. Nicholas avenue in which the court house is situated. Magistrate Levine will take Magistrate Frothingham's place on the bench.

The summons for Koelble's appearance was issued yesterday after Magistrate Frothingham, wrapped in his overcoat, had sat cramped and chilled on the bench and no heat came from the stubborn steam pipes. The court stenographer wrote with one hand gloved and the defendant's were late getting into court because they resorted to a restaurant in the basement to warm up on coffee.

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In the cells one of the prisoners was playing a harmonica and the others were jiggling, and the noise echoed in the courtroom. "I'm going after this landlord," Magistrate Frothingham announced in court. "We can't freeze and do business in the court, and there isn't any landlord who can put anything over on me." Capt. Thomas J. Dunning, of the court staff, said the temperature was forty when the court opened.

**COPS WILL DINE TO JAZZ.**

The Sergeants' Association of the Police Department will dine to jazz music at their annual "get together" banquet in the Hotel Commodore to-morrow evening. Invitations have been sent to Gov. Nathan L. Miller, former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Gen. John J. Pershing and others. Three "hobbies"—members of the London police department who are visiting unofficially in the city, will be special guests. Sergeant Walter W. Joyce will be toastmaster.

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**The National Thrift Movement**

**This is the First Week of a 52 Week Campaign**

This letter is meant for everybody, but especially for the employer.

I am trying to get you to join in the National Thrift Movement if for no other reason than to bring a period of prosperity and peace to industry. There is also a moral and humane side to it, which I will not touch upon now.

I hope some of the many people who have spent their lives in charitable and philanthropic work will come forward and show how if we had campaigned hard enough for Thrift a generation ago most of our charitable and philanthropic work would not have been needed in this generation and how if we will do so now many of our otherwise future objects of charity will become thrifty and useful citizens. I also hope some one will come forward and tell in a convincing way how much pleasanter and easier it would be to campaign now to put money in men's pockets, money in their bank account and securities in their strong boxes rather than to go out on many campaigns in the future and beg some thrifty citizen to take money out of his pocket or his bank account to provide for those who have become charity objects through lack of thrift.

In this letter I will stick strictly to the selfish reasons why the Thrift and Investment Movement should have your support. We all want better business conditions. In fact, we must have better business conditions. As a pure matter of selfishness entirely aside from the cruelty of it we can't allow hundreds of thousands of men to remain out of employment.

In a long business career in the latter period of which and for more than a quarter of a century last past I have had to take all or a greater part of the responsibility of the enterprises I have led my associates into, I have never told them just the rosy side but have made them recognize first the difficulties which had to be overcome. I have learned not to take aboard faint-hearted partners.

Now, don't let us fool ourselves as to what the present situation is which confronts this country.

Hundreds of thousands of men are out of employment, and the number is still growing.

Import and export business is almost at a standstill. There was never such need for vast financing and never such seeming handicaps to its accomplishment.

We are still in the period of readjustment and the cost of many things must be brought down before industry can fully resume on a normal basis.

Many merchants, jobbers and manufacturers are over-stocked.

We are working under a Federal Revenue Law which is an effective barrier to many special building and business activities that might be undertaken and which law offers serious obstacles to most of the everyday fundamental needs of business.

And last, but not least, many of our aggressive business men have been crimped by losses of capital and their vitality and determination sapped by worry.

The other side of the picture is this: First of all, we are sobered and are dead in earnest.

Our financial system and our financial institutions have proved themselves able to cope with a situation so severe that it is unlikely it will ever occur again—and this in

spite of the fact that they have labored under the greatest handicaps, the worst perhaps being that a large portion of our mobilized bank capital had been practically commandeered to carry the government's floating indebtedness. In addition to this, most of our banks behaved heroically. Time and time again they advanced money on what they knew might prove to be loans frozen in character for months and possibly years. In spite of all this we have had an improvement in our banking situation over a period of a few weeks which could not have been positively predicted for an equal number of months.

Our stock and bond markets have gone through what was a real panic, but one which not only did not end in collapse but one which has developed a strength which cannot now be broken.

Every previous business depression has been marked by a vast over-production. If over-production exists at all it is the exception, not the rule. What is pointed to as over-production is really over-concentration. Because one business concern is over-stocked that does not prove that the nation is over-stocked. Most factories, wholesalers, jobbers and retailers are either already carrying less than normal stocks or are rapidly getting themselves in that position, just as might be expected in an anticipation of further recession of prices.

Some commodities, like crude rubber, are below their cost of production, and except for temporary price movements there is now no way for them to move but up—and here the experience of the stock market will be repeated in that plenty of buyers will be found at higher prices as soon as it is known that bottom has been touched.

In spite of the fact that wages are high, and production cost of labor still higher, there is an army of men with plans all made and an abundance of capital ready to start all sorts of building and business enterprises, awaiting only the time when they can obtain cash for their operations by the pledge of capital.

There are many enterprises which can go forward whenever they can be financed where the increased cost of building now can be covered by contracts and amortized over a period of years or where present increased costs can be wiped out against earlier operations. I refer, for example, to the fact that many buildings can be erected in lower New York and long time leases made at prices which will not only pay a handsome income on the cost of building now, but will amortize excess cost down to pre-war costs.

Railroad rates are on a permanently higher basis, requiring more centers of production to offset increased freight rates. Oil now carried by railroads can support a pipe line event at present costs for construction.

The price of coal at the mines will permanently be higher than in the past in spite of any reduction in the wages paid to mine workers, and this makes profitable the enlargement of existing hydro-electric plants and the building of new ones.

The very increase in the production cost of labor opens up great fields for the installation of labor saving machinery wherein the saving will be more by building now and securing the benefit of earlier operation than by waiting for lower costs.

Here and there factories are starting up which were shut down more from temporary financial stress, or else through fear, rather than by necessity—and the same things shut down many factories which have not resumed.

But all of this recovery depends upon our ability to do the vast amount of financing I have spoken about above. There are reasons why those who have heretofore furnished the funds for our expansion of business can do so no longer. We must develop a new class of investors.

That the wage-earners can save and invest large sums of money in the aggregate is no longer a question, but is a proven fact, but it requires the cooperation of their employer.

There is no waste so extravagant as the waste due to unemployment.

If you want to know why we must depend upon creating a new class of investors, and if you want to help in creating better business conditions, you can read a letter that I will publish in the papers on Monday.

Yours cordially,  
HENRY L. DOHERTY,  
60 Wall Street, New York.

*Brill Brothers*

The art of getting Riches consists very much in Thrift—it is in the power of everyone to practise this virtue.

—Poor Richard's Almanack.

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*Is a Thoroughly Practical Recognition of the Event*

It offers high quality clothing at prices which, if predicted six months ago, would have sounded like a Jules Verne romance. It offers a chance to practice thrift practically or, as Roosevelt said, by "common sense in spending."

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Reduced to	Reduced to	Reduced to
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